THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1794. [No 1691.]
NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

[AUTHENTIC.]

SIR, *Philadelphia, September 1, 1794.*

IF after the information, upon which my letter of the 20th of May, 1794, was founded, any considerable doubt had remained, of Governor Simcoe's invasion; your long silence without a refutation of it, and our more recent intelligence forbid us to question its truth. It is supported by the respectable opinions, which have since been transmitted to the Executive, that in the late attack on Fort Recovery, British officers and British soldiers were, on the very ground, aiding our Indian enemies.

Nor, Sir, is it the Governor of Upper Canada [illegible] resolved to destroy every possibility of disbelieving his hostile views, he has sent to the great Sodus,—a settlement begun on a bay of the same name on Lake Ontario—a command to Captain Williamson, who derives a title from the State of New-York, to desist from his enterprize. This mandate was borne by a Lieutenant Sheaffe, under a military escort; and in its tone corresponds with the form of its delivery, being unequivocally of a military and hostile nature.

"I am commanded to declare that during the inexecution of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and until the existing differences respecting it, shall be mutually and finally adjusted, the taking possession of any part of the Indian territory, either for the purposes of war or sovereignty, is held to be a direct violation of his Britannic Majesty's rights, as they unquestionably existed before the treaty, and has an immediate tendency to interrupt, and in its progress to destroy, that good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America. I therefore require you to desist from any such aggression. R. H. Sheaffe, Lieut. 5th Regt. and Qr. Mr. Genl. Dept. of his Britannic Majesty's service. G. Sodus, 16th August, 1794."

Captain Williamson being from home, a letter was written to him by Lieutenant Sheaffe in the following words.

"Sodus, 16th August 1794. Sir, having a special commission and instructions for that purpose from the Lieut. Governor of his Britannic Majesty's Province of Upper Canada, I have come here to demand by what authority an establishment has been ordered at this place, and to require that such a design be immediately relinquished, for the reasons stated in the written declaration accompanying this letter; for the receipt of which I [illegible] I have taken the acknowledgment of your agent Mr. Little. I regret exceedingly in my private as well as public character that I have not the satisfaction of seeing you here, but I hope on my return; which will be about a week hence, to be more fortunate. I am Sir, your most obedt. servt. R. H. Sheaffe, Lt. 5th Regt. Q: M: Genl:"

The position of Sodus is represented to be seventy miles within the territorial line of the United States—about twenty from Oswego, and about one hundred from Niagara.

For the present all causes of discontent, not connected with our western territory, shall be laid aside; and even among these, shall not be revived the root of our complaints, the detention of the posts. But while peace is sought by us through every channel, which honour permits, the Governor of Upper Canada is accumulating irritation upon irritation. He commenced his operations of enmity at the Rapids of the Miami. He next associated British with Indian force to assault our fort. He now threatens us, if we fell our own trees, and build houses on our own lands. To what length may not Governor Simcoe go? Where is the limit of the sentiment, which gave birth to these intrusions? Where is the limit of the principle, which Governor Simcoe avows?

The treaty and all its appendages we have submitted to fair discussion, more than two years ago. To the letter of my predecessor of the 29th of May, 1792, you have not been pleased to make reply; except that on the 20th June, 1793, the 22d of November, 1793, and the 21st of February, 1794, no instructions had arrived from your court. To say the best of this suspension, it certainly cannot warrant any new encroachments however it may recommend to us forbearance under the old.

It is not for the Governor of his Britannic Majesty, to interfere with the measures of the United States towards the Indians within their territory. You cannot, Sir, be insensible that it has grown into a maxim, that the affairs of the Indians within the boundaries of any nation, exclusively belong to that nation. But Governor Simcoe disregarding this right of the United States, extends the line of usurpation, in which he marches, by referring to the ancient and extinguished rights of His Britannic Majesty. For if the existing condition of the treaty keeps them alive on the southern side of Lake Ontario, the Ohio itself will not stop the career.

You will pardon me, sir, if under these excesses of Governor Simcoe I am not discouraged by your having formerly disclaimed a control over, and a responsibility for, the Governors of his Britannic Majesty, from resorting to you on this occasion. You are addressed from a hope, that if he will not be restrained by our remonstrances, he may at least be apprized, through you, of the consequence of self defence.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, Minister Plenipotentiary
of his Britannic Majesty.

New-York, 3d September, 1794.

SIR,

I THIS day received your letter of the 1st current; copies of which I will transmit, by the earliest opportunities that may occur, to Lieutenant Governor Simcoe, and to his Majesty's Ministers in England.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

The Editor has been favoured with a late London paper, from which he has copied the following articles.

JUSTICE, LIBERTY, and HUMANITY.

The following were the Address and Petition to his Majesty, voted at the Public Meeting held in the open air in Sheffield, on Monday the 7th of June.

A PETITION TO THE KING,
From the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Sheffield, County of York.

For the total and unqualified Abolition of Slavery.

TO THE KING.

SIRE,

JUSTICE is eternal. Unconfined by time, person, circumstance, or place, it ought to form the basis of a legitimate government, and the motive of all human intercourse.

As intellectual Beings, we conceive it to be a sacred obligation, enjoined on us by the Supreme Being, *to think for ourselves*. In conformity to which principle, we are naturally led to desire the extension of knowledge throughout the world. As we acutely *feel*, we are naturally led to sympathize with those who *feel* also. Wishing to be rid of the weight of oppression under which we [illegible], we are induced to sympathize more [illegible] those who groan [illegible] and to desire the alleviation of their sufferings.

On our OWN account we have repeatedly petitioned the Lower House of Parliament—but petitioned in vain. We are weary of the pursuit. We are disgusted to hear the hallowed name of Liberty [illegible]; and we are shocked to see, that in the [illegible] Nation, humanity is but a name. We are [illegible] not for ourselves, but for [illegible]—for those, whose sorrows harrow up the feeling mind, and [illegible] the Christian heart—for those, who are the victims of [illegible], rapine, [illegible] and [illegible]. We have the sanction of one of your Majesty's [illegible], in declaring that the Negro slaves in the West Indies are told as happy as the lower classes of people are in England. We employ so great an authority in justification of our petition; and considering, that we who supplicate your Majesty are generally men of that description, we are bound to conclude, that if our African brethren be so happier than we are, they must be wretched indeed—For we groan, Sire, under great and grievous burdens, and we see no prospect of redress before our eyes, nor have we a hope that our miseries will shortly end.—Our wives and little ones are starving, and ourselves unable to provide them with the common necessaries of life, are sunk in sorrow and compelled to join in their bitter agony and deep despair. But the contemplation of our distress there becomes additionally alarming. As the certainty of having more burdens accumulated upon us, which may be productive of consequences injurious to the cause of humanity, and fatal even to the interests of government itself. Such, Sire, is our state, and such, from the comparison drawn by the Duke of Clarence, is the state of our Negro Brethren in the Colonies.

But, in addition to the testimony of so high an authority, we have a volume of respectable evidence delivered into the House of Commons, which proves, beyond contradiction, that our condition is by no means so deplorable as that of the wretched Africans. They are *Slaves*—under which odious epithet, man is reduced to the condition of the brute, and is deprived of a country, and of the tenderest ties of human life. The rights of a social Being are denied to him, and every principle of moral obligation is destroyed. The liberty, the person, and the industry of the Slave, are at the disposal of the master. Far different is our state; for although from not being represented in the House of Commons, our property may be taken from us without our consent—although from the erection of Barracks throughout our country, and from the unconstitutional introduction of Foreign troops into it—from the encouragement given to a system of state inquisition, and from the violent measures employed to wrest the liberty of the press from the hands of the subject—we cannot call ourselves free men in the strict sense of the word. Yet our lives cannot be taken from us, but for crimes previously defined and declared punishable by law; nor can our persons be wantonly sported with, to gratify the lust, the avarice, or the cruelty of overseers and slave drivers. So far we have undoubtedly the advantage over the Negro Slaves; and, we cannot help thinking, in justice to the royal personage who drew the resemblance, that he reasoned more from our actual condition, than from what we were, and what we ought to be—a free, a happy, and contented people.

Quitting, therefore the comparison which has been drawn between the Poor of this Country and the Negro Slaves in the Colonies, we beseech your Majesty to take into your gracious consideration our Petition on their behalf. We are happy to congratulate your Majesty, that we not only cultivate reason ourselves, but we are daily exerting ourselves to diffuse its influence universally. Our success, Sire has been wonderful!—We glory in announcing to your Majesty, that, by the use of that reason, we have discovered that society is made for man's happiness; that liberty is the first and best gift of GOD to man—which it would be impious not to assert, and sacrilege to surrender. In the names, therefore, of liberty, of justice, and of humanity, and for the sake of those, whose cries of "Mercy! Mercy, Massa!" are ringing eternally in our ears, we petition, we implore your Majesty, to put an end to that devilish commerce in Human Flesh; which is a thousand times more abominable in the eyes of GOD and of man, than the practice of selling Human Flesh in Germany—because [illegible] profoundly cruel and more deliberately inhuman. The voice of an immense majority of the whole nation has invoked the humanity of the House of Commons for the partial Abolition of Injustice—but in vain. It was told that the Slave Trade was inhuman, impolitic, and unchristian. Eighty eight only, out of 558, voted agreeably to the will of the Nation for its Abolition!!!—*Did* the remaining 470 mean thereby to sanction inhumanity and impolicy, and to oppose the Holy Christian Religion, the fundamental maxim of which is, "*Do* unto all Men as you would they should do unto you." One melancholy fact, however, it has proved, that the sense of a majority of the People was not regarded in that House, and that Justice and Humanity are of no consideration, when put in competition with Avarice, Wealth, and Power. But what makes *Humanity* more than shudder, one of the members of that House, who had his leg bit off by a Shark, and whose life was saved by a poor Negro, declared, that he should vote *against* the Abolition of the Slave Trade, because the Negroes consumed the refuse of our fisheries. Such marked ingratitude, such unfeeling barbarity, publicly avowed in the British Senate, instead of [illegible] for an abuse of speech, met with repeated applause! And what [illegible], we find, that this very man has been appointed, by your Majesty's ministers, to superintend the provisions of the Army now carrying on the dreadful work of Human Slaughter on the blood stained fields of Flanders.

So many bars having been thrown in the way to prevent the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by those unfeeling barbarians, who, unblushingly, call themselves Slave [illegible], West India Merchants and Planters; so many obstacles having been opposed to the recommendations of humanity in favour of the wretched—we petition your Majesty, in whose hands is mercy, to recommend, [illegible] to decree immediately to Abolish, [illegible], and without any qualification, Negro slavery in the West India Islands, because it is [illegible] to Human Nature in an age of Reason and [illegible]—because it [illegible] open wide the flood-gates of [illegible], Corruption and Dependence; inflames and [illegible] that sordid passion of Avarice, which is [illegible] to feel [illegible] to furnish the [illegible], and destructive Wars, by which Countries are [illegible] and Nations [illegible]—because its abolition will restore the national honour, too long sullied by the trade of blood—because it will promote the cause of Liberty, which is finding [illegible] throughout all the regions of the world—because it will avenge [illegible] of wrong [illegible] on Negro Brethren—because it will give [illegible]—because it will put an end to [illegible] Cruelty, Avarice, Havoc, Spoil, Blood—because it will [illegible] National [illegible] of National Fasts, which are too frequently the dreadful [illegible] of blood and [illegible] a National Feast, grateful to God and pleasing to man. It will extend the Empire of Benevolence, the [illegible] of the Human race [illegible] your Majesty's reign, for having established, on the purest principles, the Charms of Justice, and the Rights of Man.

TO THE KING.

An ADDRESS
From Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Sheffield, in the County of York.

SIRE,

WE the undersigned, being warm Friends of Liberty and the Rights of Man, feel ourselves deeply affected by the [illegible] which have lately been [illegible] in your majesty's [illegible] of Scotland, [illegible] Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Margarot and Gerrald.

Had these men been really guilty of *crimes* their [illegible] to [illegible]; but, so far from [illegible] it as a crime for a man to use every constitutional means in his power to effect a reform in the Commons House of Parliament, we think that every man who thus exerts himself, deserves well of his country; [illegible] we are perfectly [illegible] nothing short of the accomplishment of such a reform, will restore peace and happiness to our [illegible].

We trust [illegible], that your majesty [illegible] entertained the same opinion [illegible] from your majesty's having chosen [illegible] servants in the [illegible], men who had [illegible] distinguished themselves by their patriotic exertions in the cause of Parliamentary reform.

But [illegible] of these [illegible] having brought their case before Parliament, without producing the desired effect—[illegible] servants of your majesty [illegible]

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That, Sir, as if the Governor of Upper Canada was resolved to destroy every possibility of disbelieving his hostile views, he has sent to the great Sodus,—a settlement begun on a bay of the same name on Lake Ontario—a command to Captain Williamson, who derives a title from the State of New-York, to desist from his enterprize. This mandate was borne by a Lieutenant Sheaffe, under a military escort; and in its tone corresponds with the form of its delivery, being unequivocally of a military and hostile nature.

"I am commanded to declare that during the inexecution of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, and until the existing differences respecting it, shall be mutually and finally adjusted, the taking possession of any part of the Indian territory, either for the purposes of war or sovereignty, is held to be a direct violation of his Britannic Majesty's rights, as they unquestionably existed before the treaty, and has an immediate tendency to interrupt, and in its progress to destroy, that good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America. I therefore require you to desist from any such aggression. R. H. Sheaffe, Lieut. 5th Regt. and Q. Mr. Genl. Dept. of his Britannic Majesty's service. G. Sodus, 16th August, 1794."

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On our OWN account we have repeatedly petitioned the Lower House of Parliament—but petitioned in vain. We are weary of the practice—We are disgusted to hear the hallowed name of Liberty made the sport of corrupt Placemen; and we are shocked to see, that in the practice of legislation, humanity is but a name. We are now petitioning, not for ourselves, but for others—for those, whose sorrows harrow up the feeling soul, and terrify the Christian heart—for those, who are the victims of avarice, cruelty, rapine, immorality and luxury. We have the sanction of one of you. M[illegible]ons, in declaring that the Negro slaves in the West Indies, are full as happy as the lower classes of people are in England. We employ so great an authority in justification of our petition; and considering, that we who supplicate your Majesty are generally men of that description, we are bound to conclude, that if our African brethren be no happier than we are, they must be wretched indeed.—For we groan, Sire, under great and grievous burdens, and we see no prospect of redress before our eyes, nor have we a hope that our miseries will shortly end.—Our wives and little ones are starving, and ourselves unable to provide them with the common necessaries of life, are sunk in sorrow and compelled to join in their bitter agony and deep despair. But the contemplation of our distressed state becomes additionally alarming. As the certainty of having more burdens accumulated upon us, which may be productive of consequences injurious to the cause of humanity, and fatal even to the interests of government itself. Such, Sire, is our state, and such, from the comparison drawn by the Duke of Clarence, is the state of our Negro Brethren in the Colonies.

But, in addition to the testimony of so high an authority, we have a volume of respectable evidence delivered into the House of Commons, which proves, beyond contradiction, that our condition is by no means so deplorable as that of the wretched Africans. They are *Slaves*—under which odious epithet, man is reduced to the condition of the brute, and is deprived of a country, and of the tenderest ties of human life. The rights of a social Being are denied to him, and every principle of moral obligation is destroyed. The liberty, the person, and the industry of the Slave, are at the disposal of the master. Far different is our state; and although from not being represented in the House of Commons, our property may be taken from us without our consent—although from the erection of Barracks throughout our country, and from the unconstitutional introduction of Foreign troops into it—from the encouragement given to a system of state inquisition, and from the violent measures employed to wrest the liberty of the press from the hands of the subject—we cannot call ourselves free men in the strict sense of the word: Yet our lives cannot be taken from us, but for crimes previously defined and declared punishable by law; nor can our persons be wantonly sported with, to gratify the lust, the avarice, or the cruelty of overseers and slave drivers. So far we have undoubtedly the advantage over the Negro Slaves; and, we cannot help thinking, in justice to the royal personage who drew the resemblance, that he reasoned more from our actual condition, than from what we were, and what we ought to be—a free, a happy, and contented people.

Quiting, therefore the comparison which has been drawn between the Poor of this Country and the Negro Slaves in the Colonies, we beseech your Majesty to take into your gracious consideration our Petition in their behalf. We are happy to congratulate your Majesty, that we not only cultivate reason ourselves, but we are daily exerting ourselves to diffuse its influence universally. Our success, Sire has been wonderful!—We glory in announcing to your Majesty, that, by the use of that reason, we have discovered that society is made for man's happiness; that liberty is the first and best gift of GOD to man—which it would be impious not to assert, and sacrilege to surrender. In the names, therefore, of liberty, of justice, and of humanity, and for the sake of those, whose cries of "Mercy! Mercy, Master!" are ringing eternally in our ears, we petition, we implore your Majesty, to put an end to that deviliish commerce in Human Flesh; which is a thousand times more abominable in the eyes of GOD and of man, than the practice of selling Human Flesh in Germany—because accompanied with acts more profoundly cruel and more deliberately inhuman. The voice of an immense majority of the whole nation has invoked the humanity of the House of Commons for the partial Abolition of Injustice—but in vain. It was told that the Slave Trade was inhuman, impolitic, and unchristian. Eighty eight only, out of 558, voted agreeably to the will of the Nation for its Abolition!!!—Did the remaining 470 mean thereby to sanction inhumanity and impolicy, and to oppose the Holy Christian Religion, the fundamental maxim of which is, "*Do* unto all Men as you would they should do unto you." One melancholy fact, however, it has proved, that the sense of a majority of the People was not regarded in that House, and that Justice and Humanity are of no consideration, when put in competition with Avarice, Wealth, and Power. But what makes Humanity more than shudder, one of the members of that House, who had his leg bit off by a shark, and whose life was saved by a poor Negro, declared, that he should vote *against* the Abolition of the Slave Trade, because the Negroes consumed the refuse of our fisheries. Such marked ingratitude, such unfeeling barbarity, publicly avowed in the British Senate, instead of sending the author to prison for an abuse of speech, met with repeated applauses! And what gives us more, we find, that this very man has been appointed, by your Majesty's ministers, to superintend the prosecutement of the Army now carrying on the dreadful work of Human Slaughter on the blood-stained fields of Flanders.

So many bars having been thrown in the way to prevent the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by these unfeeling barbarians, who, unblushingly, call themselves Slave Dealers, West India Merchants and Planters; so many obstacles having been opposed to the reclamations of humanity in favour of the wretched—we petition your Majesty, in whose hands is mercy, to recommend, or command, the British Senate immediately to Abolish, in the fullest manner, and without any qualification, Negro Slavery in the West India Islands, because it is insulting to Human Nature in an age of Reason and Philosophy—because it tends to open wide the floodgates of Patronage, Corruption and Dependence; inflames and stimulates that fordid passion of Avarice, which is ever ready to feel Ambition, to furnish the first means of engaging in rumours, bloody, and destructive Wars, by which Courtiers are enriched and Nations beggared—because its abolition will redeem the national honor, too long sullied by the trade of blood—because it will promote the cause of Liberty, which is striding apace throughout all the regions of the world—because it will avenge peacefully ages of wrongs done to our Negro Brethren—because it will give to Industry its just gratitude—because it will put an end to Injustice, Impolicy, Cruelty, Avarice, Havoc, Spoil, Blood—because it will cover a multitude of National Sins and make it ad of National Faults, which are too frequently the dreadful preludes of blood and sorrow, it will be a National Feast, grateful to GOD and pleasing to man. It will extend the Empire of Benevolence, the Brotherhood of the Human race, and immortalize your Majesty's reign, for having established, on their purest principles, the Claims of Justice, and the Rights of Man.

TO THE KING.

An ADDRESS

From Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Sheffield, in the County of York.

SIRE,

WE the undersigned, being warm Friends of Liberty and the Rights of Man, feel ourselves deeply affected by the sentences which have lately been passed in your majesty's courts of Scotland, upon citizens Muir, Palmer, Skirving, Margarott and Gerald.

Had these men been really guilty of *crimes*, their punishment should doubtless have been proportionate to their offences; but, so far from considering it as a crime for a man to use every constitutional means in his power to effect a reform in the Commons House of Parliament, we think that every man who thus exerts himself, deserves well of his country; since we are persuaded that nothing short of the accomplishment of such a reform, will restore peace and happiness to our present aggrieved and injured nation.

We trusted also, that your majesty entertained the same opinion with us of such exalted conduct from your majesty's having chosen for your most confidential servants in the state, men who had singularly distinguished themselves by their patriotic exertions in the cause of Parliamentary reform.

But the friends of these sufferers having brought their case before Parliament, without producing the desired effect—the principal of these very servants of your majesty having opposed the measure with all his corrupt, but irresistable influence—seeing no other resource, we approach your majesty in this address, to implore

in behalf of these (whom we deem) *innocent* men, with that power which the British constitution has placed in your majesty, of pardoning whom your majesty pleases —a privilege which is sometimes graciously extended even to real and palpable criminals.

Let it not be recorded in the history of this country, that King George III. or any of his Judges, transported men for Fourteen Years, because they had dared to speak the same words upon a speculative subject, which, if they were not the immediate means of advancing his majesty's then prime minister to his high situation, caused his election to be remarkably popular—Let it not be said, that men of education, of refined sentiments, of the most virtuous, and benevolent characters, were severed from their dearest connections, and plunged into dungeons with thieves and prostitutes——Let it not be said, that fathers were torn from their wives and children, and sons from their aged parents, because they had the virtue openly to condemn the acknowledged corruptions of government, and to exert every peaceable means in her power to remove them—Let it not be said, that it was as great a crime to speak the TRUTH, as to be guilty of FELONY.

But rather, O King, let it be recorded that George III had the Wisdom, the Humanity, and the Justice, to step in between these severe and cruel Sentences and their Execution.

These are our desires—these are our plain sentiments. We know they are such as your majesty is unaccustomed to hear; but if they are supported by truth and reason, suffer not the harmlessness of our hearts to offend your majesty. We are plain men, and will not flatter a King. If our wishes be attended to, we are persuaded it will in some good degree, hush the murmurs which unreasonable severity in a government never fails to excite; and it may also avert that *Storm*, which it is but too evident has long been awfully gathering, and which may burst forth in a moment when your majesty thinks not.

M A D R I D, May 21.

The Count de Provence (Monsieur) arrived at Verona on the 25th of May. M. Mocenigo, the Governor, made an offer of his carriages, and every thing else he should have occasion for, during his residence there.—This unfortunate Prince replied—"That he would be better suited by a little apartment in some obscure corner of the city, being unequal to the expence of an inn, —because he had no money.

L I S B O N, June 1.

The Spanish fleet is still in port, they are jealous of the English. The business of Toulon owed the seeds of much dissention, which we are persuaded, has grown to such extent, at least on their part, that their present engagements with regard to France, alone restrain them from evincing their enmity.

L O N D O N, June 25.

At the close of the present campaign, the expenditures of the war will amount to full Thirty Millions sterling.

It is a circumstance not generally known, that the Brunswick had 26 of her guns dismounted in the action of the 1st of June.

Died, at Edinburgh, in the 30th year of her marriage, and 7 months pregnant of her 26th child, Mrs. Alice Lawrie, wife of D'Aff, aged 45 years.

L Y N C H B U R G, August 30

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town dated August 13, 1794

"On the 13th inst. Lieutenant Macclellan detached, from Captain Evans's company, with thirty seven men were attacked on the Cumberland Ridge near the Crab-Orchard, 18 miles from South West Point, by a party of Creeks consisting of upwards of 200 warriors. Lieutenant M'Clellan made a brave and soldierly defence, twice repulsing the Creeks, but was compelled to retreat with the loss of four men killed, one wounded and four missing, 31 horses, 38 saddles, and bridles blankets, great coats and provisions, &c.

"On the side of the Creeks the loss is not yet ascertained, but from the obstinacy and bravery of the defence, and the report of Lieutenant M'Clellan (ever cool and composed in the midst of danger) and others, there is great reason to hope it was from 12 to 16.

"*Names of the Killed.*—Paul Cunningham, Daniel Hitchcock, William Flannagan, Stephen Kentfro.—*Wounded*—Abraham Bird.—*Missing*——William Lee, William Robertson, James Anderson, John Jones.

"The Creek Commander was conspicuously bold, and is numbered amongst the slain to a certainty."

R I C H M O N D, September 3.

On Monday the 1st inst. arrived in this city, 32 Catawba Indians, on their way to Philadelphia.

B A L T I M O R E, August 29.

Tuesday arrived here, the schooner Thomas, Capt. George Lee, from Martinique, who was blown out, with seventy other vessels, in a hurricane, on the 4th inst. lost their two anchors, boats, &c. and were obliged to leave their supercargo (Dr. John Dudley of this town) behind.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in France. July 1.

"The French convoy, consisting of the 14th June in the best state; not a vessel missing, with 15 rich prizes, mostly Indiamen.

"The army of the north consists of 160,000 men. The English have been cut to pieces near Orleans. The French troops are encamped within a few leagues of Mayence. The king of Prussia has notified England he could no longer keep the field, if he did not receive from them FULL PAY for 32,000 men.

"Ten ships of the line have sailed from Toulon and are cruising in the Mediterranean. The Poles have slain 10,000 Russians in the field, and made 7000 prisoners at Grodno—the same fate followed them in the Ukraine. A convention is at Warsaw—they copy the French entirely. The Turks taken part with the Poles, and have four great armies in full march to the frontiers of Russia and Austria. Sweden and Denmark are said to declare in favor of Poland next spring.

"The Nancy, Captain Smith of Baltimore is brought into Port. Twenty new sail of the line and twenty frigates will be ready by the end of this year. Mr. MUNROE [Ambassador to France from the U. S.] in the Cincinnatus, is arrived safe."

PHILADELPHIA, September 3.

A letter from the Havanna mentions, that five sail of Spanish and two Dutch merchantmen had sailed from the Havannah for Cadiz, under convoy of a Spanish 36 gun frigate and a Dutch sloop of war of 18 guns; and that five sail of the line were to sail for Cadiz about the 1st of September.

We learn that among 40 or 50 wives of patriots imprisoned at Basseterre by the English at the instigation of the aristocrats, the wife of Gen. DUGOMIER, who distinguishes himself so much in the southern armies of the French Republic is numbered.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Capt. Woodman from Antigua, informs that 14 French privateers were cruising out of Point Petre Guadaloupe. All the shipping at Basseterre were driven out to sea by the hurricane of the 4th ult. one of which a Scotch ship, was totally lost. Six British ships of war from Martinique and Guadaloupe were repairing at Antigua.

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The ship Liberty, Capt. Bain, with three hundred and seventy passengers, all in perfect health, from Londonderry, in 53 days, arrived at Newcastle.

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The ship Charlotte, Samuel Stillman, master, belonging to Connecticut, is arrived at Newcastle, after a passage of nine weeks from Londonderry—440 souls on board—died on the passage only one grown person—not a sick person when sailed.

SEPTEMBER 9.

WESTERN DISTURBANCES.

Despatches were yesterday received from the commissioners sent by the federal and state governments to offer terms to the insurgents in the western countries of this state. The information these contain are not so favorable, as was anticipated from the disposition expressed by the committee of conference. It appears, that the propositions made by the commissioners, were laid before the committee of safety, consisting of 60 members, of which the committee of conference were a part. They where taken into consideration by the grand committee, 67 members being present; on the 28th ult. Mr. Gallatin addressed them in a speech of two hours long, in which he treated the subject in a very masterly manner, recommending obedience to the law, and recourse to the constitutional means of obtaining a repeal of it. He was followed by Mr. Bradford, who in a violent & inflammatory harrangue of considerable length endeavoured to make a contrary impression; he contended, that resistance to the oppression of an odious excise was not only a duty but that in the then situation of the western country it was practicable to render that opposition effectual; that the only article wanted to insure an happy issue to their efforts was fire arms, that they wanted neither numbers nor courage, and that the militia sent against them would furnish arms. It was resolved, on the question of approving or disapproving of the propositions of government, that the votes should not be given in writing nor by ballot, lest fear should influence.

Upon counting the votes 34 were found in favor of the terms offered by government, and 23 against. Some four or five members afterwards declared they had voted contrary to their sentiments having mistaken the question. The committee, however, were unwilling that their sense of the terms offered by government, should be considered as binding on the people, and having appointed a committee of nine, further to confer with the commissioners from government, it was determined, that those terms should be finally referred to the people at large, and to collect their sense, each inhabitant entitled to a vote is, on the 21st inst. to give it in the manner according to which elections are conducted, either *pro or con* the propositions. In the county of Washington, the inhabitants are to vote in townships and in that of Allegheny, in election districts. The return of votes is to be made on the 26th inst. to the town of Union in the county of Fayette. It should be added, that the committee of nine after a conference with the commissioners from government individually signed their acquiescence in the terms they offered, and promised to use their influence to cause them to be accepted.

We hold the foregoing statement from very good authority and can vouch for the accuracy of the material parts of it. Thus it appears, that the unfortunate business in that quarter is not to wear a close as there was reason, a few days since to expect. It is hoped, government, placing a reliance on the good sense of the people, will grant the delay asked, to the middle of the month, and no doubt in at good sense will defeat the designs of the factions. The voting will occasion a warm contest, & as the question will be war, or not war, it would be not surprising if it led to acts of violence between the different parties. Should the sense of the counties after this solemn trial, be in favour of violent opposition to the laws, no citizen who values the blessing that flow from government will refuse his most active aid in suppressing so dangerous and despotic an attempt of a minority to rule, and we shall at a blow crush the hydra of anarchy, and by a decisive line of conduct in this first instance destroy the germe of any future conspiracy against the constitution and laws.

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FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I HAVE convened you upon an occasion, as interesting as any that has occurred since the establishment of our independence, or even during the struggle to obtain it.

You all know the state of the insurrection in the western counties. The hubble opposition to government has subverted the powers of the Judiciary Department; and there is reason to apprehend, that every conciliatory effort to recall the Insurgents to a sense of the duty that they owe to their Country will prove ineffectual. I declare to you, with the utmost sincerity, that I have been anxious, by every honorable means, to avoid an appeal to arms; but all that the General, or State government can do, to restore peace upon other terms, seems likely to be in vain. Even those who were employed by the Insurgents to confer with our Commissioners, have acknowledged, that nothing more could be reasonably expected from Government.

Under these circumstances, you are called upon to determine, as Freemen, and as officers, what part you will act. From the defects in the Militia system or from other unfortunate cause, the attempts to obtain quotas of militia, by regular drafts, have failed—and unless we can supply the deficiency by Voluntary Enlistments, the honour of the militia will be tarnished, and the peace of the Commonwealth, perhaps, irretrievably destroyed.

Thus reduced to the embarrassment of our present unprepared situation, I do not hesitate to declare, that I consider every patriotic citizen bound to lend an active assistance to the measures of government; but with respect to the militia officers, in particular, I am impressed by the most sacred duty, which a magistrate can feel, to require an explicit and immediate declaration of their determination to act at this crisis, or a resignation of their Commissions, that others may be appointed to perform the indispensable service which our country demands.

In proposing this alternative to you, Gentlemen, I anticipate a decision the most honorable to yourselves and the most beneficial to the state. I shall, therefore, content myself in that respect, with inquiring at what time you will be prepared, with your quotas to join us in the march to the place of rendezvous. The President's request for assembling the militia of Pennsylvania was yesterday received; and we cannot indulge a moment's delay in complying with it, if we mean to rescue our militia and our government, from the disgrace and threatens.

You will be pleased, my fellow-citizens, to favour me freely and candidly, with your sentiments on this occasion; with respect to my own opinion, it is this. That each officer should endeavour, either by drafts or by voluntary enlistments, to raise as many men as he can, before the day fixed for their parading; and that on the day so fixed, they should muster at my tents which shall be pitched in the neighbourhood of the city for the purpose of enrolling the men, and instructing the officers in the route. I shall proceed in the same way in each county, included in the present requisition, until I have completed the stipulated number; and I trust we shall yet reach the place of rendezvous in time to prevent all hazard of discredit or reproach.

The arms ammunition, camp equipage, and rations will be punctually and plentifully provided; and I have every reason to believe that the Legislature will enable me to allow an additional pay, or an adequate bounty, for the service to which the militia are now called. Their families will, likewise, be paid a weekly reasonable sum, out of that allowance, from the respective county treasurers.

Let us not, gentlemen, be perplexed by prejudices, or partial considerations, unconnected with the subject. It is no matter of inquiry, at this time, whether any acts of Congress are politic or not—whether they ought to be repealed or not: The questions are, whether our governments are worth preserving; and if so, whether we will tamely and silently see them destroyed, or openly and firmly appear in support of them. Listen to the language of the insurgents, and your spirit will rise with indignation. They not only assert that certain laws shall be repealed, let the sense of the majority be what it may; but they threaten us with the establishment of an independent government, or a return to the allegiance of Great Britain. Their cruelty and insolence towards General Neville and Major Lenox—the insults which they offered to the commissioners, on the return from their pacific mission (surrounding their lodgings and breaking their windows) and their menaces of violence to the family of General Neville, should the government proceed to enforce obedience to the laws, are circumstances so flagarant, so iniquitous, and so dastardly, that, for my own part, I consider the conduct of the Tories during the war, to have been temperate and magnanimous, compared with the course of the present opposition.

For the honour of the militia, for the sake of our laws, and for the preservation of the republican principle, let us then, gentlemen, unite; and remember, that if we cannot reform, it is our duty to punish those who endeavour to pluder us of every right and privilege, that is dear in the estimation of freemen.

It only remains to repeat my propositions——Are you willing to serve your country? to save your constitution? and to assist in rescuing from anarchy as you did from despotism, the freedom and independence of America? You will not hesitate:—Then, gentlemen, when will your quotas be ready to attend?

Your immediate decision is necessary, to enable me to regulate my tour through the other counties.

The impression was great, and the approbation of the audience was testified by three cheers. The citizens as one man, publicly declared their determination to support the laws and the constitution.

A bill was brought into the House of Representatives yesterday, to authorize the Governor to raise this State's quota of troops by engaging *volunteers*.

Capt. Roberts, from St. Marks, in the brig Betsy, mentions, that the British troops were in the greatest alarm, on account of an intended attack by the brigands, who only were prevented by an uncommon freshet in a river, from commencing it. Every man was doing duty and it is universally believed that that part of the Island would be evacuated by the British. No person could be out of the garrison without being shot.

H U D S O N, September 4.

Extract of a letter from a person belonging to this city, dated Brest, 29th June 1794, to his friend here.

"I wrote you from St. Maloes, but am fearful my letter did not come to hand. I arrived at this port ten days ago, in the frigate Le Resolu, of 36 guns, who captured the vessel I belonged to in the channel on the 25th ult. and sent her into this port, but detained me on board the frigate. The Captain offered me the command of a gun, and having presented me with a suit of naval regimentals, a pair of pistols, a sword and a liberty cap, I consented to take charge of it, we were then steering for an English port—at half past four the

in behalf of these (whom we deem) *innocent* Men, with that power which the British constitution has placed in your majesty, of pardoning whom your majesty pleases —a privilege which is sometimes graciously extended even to real and palpable criminals.

Let it not be recorded in the history of this country, that King George III. or any of his Judges, transported men for Fourteen Years, because they had dared to speak the same words upon a speculative subject, which, if they were not the immediate means of advancing his majesty's then prime minister to his high situation, caused his election to be remarkably popular—Let it not be said, that men of education, of refined sentiments, of the most virtuous, and benevolent characters, were severed from their dearest connections, and plunged into dungeons with thieves and prostitutes——Let it not be said, that fathers were torn from their wives and children, and sons from their aged parents, because they had the virtue openly to condemn the acknowledged corruptions of government, and to exert every peaceable means in their power to remove them—Let it not be said, that it was as great a crime to speak the TRUTH, as to be guilty of FELONY.

But rather, O King, let it be recorded that George III. had the Wisdom, the Humanity, and the Justice, to step in betwixt these severe and cruel Sentences and their Execution.

These are our desires—these are our plain sentiments. We know they are such as your majesty is unaccustomed to hear; but, if they are supported by truth and reason, suffer not the homeliness of our manner to offend your majesty. We are plain men, and will not flatter a King. If our wishes be attended to, we are persuaded it will, in some good degree, hush the murmurs which unreasonable severity in a government never fails to excite; and it may also avert that *Storm*, which it is but too evident has long been awfully gathering, and which may burst forth in a moment when your majesty thinks not.

M A D R I D, May 21.

The Count de Provence (Monsieur) arrived at Verona on the 25th of May. M. Mocenigo, the Governor, made an offer of his carriages, and every thing else he should have occasion for, during his residence there.—This unfortunate Prince replied—"That he would be better suited by a little apartment in some obscure corner of the city, being unequal to the expence of an inn, —because he had no money.

L I S B O N, June 2.

The Spanish fleet is still in port; they are jealous of the English. The business of Toulon sowed the seeds of much dissention, which we are persuaded, has grown to such extent, at least on their part, that their present engagements with regard to France, alone restrain them from evincing their enmity.

L O N D O N, June 23.

At the close of the present campaign, the expenditures of the war will amount to full Thirty Millions sterling.

It is a circumstance not generally known, that the Brunswick had 26 of her guns dismounted in the action of the 1st of June.

Died, at Edinburgh, in the 30th year of her marriage, and 7 months pregnant of her 26th child, Mrs. Alice Laureation D'Aff, aged 45 years.

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"The French convoy arrived the 24th June in the best state: not a vessel missing, with 15 rich prizes, mostly Indiamen.

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Extract of a letter from a person belonging to this city, dated Brest, 29th June 1794, to his friend here.

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the engagement commenced, the firſt broadſide we received killed 23 of our men, every man was killed at my gun except myſelf. We then wore ſhort round and hauled our wind, and got his three maſts in one, hove our main and mizen topſails to the maſt, and poured in our whole broadſide, which killed upwards of 50 men, and cut away his mizen and main top maſt. He then hauled down his colours, and in five minutes ſet them again, and kept them ſet until he ſhot away our foretop-maſt, and killed ſix men on our foreceſtle, we gave another broadſide and grappled him; he immediately ſtruck his colours, we then took poſſeſſion of his ſhip, capſized his colours, and ſent him to Breſt. We then refitted our ſhip, and proceeded on our cruiſe—the next we took was a ſhip of 22 guns, from Liverpool, upon a cruiſe, we carried her to St. Maloes, and having recruited our men went to ſea again. In five days after we took two Engliſh merchantmen bound up the ſtreights, and four Iriſh brigs bound to Jamaica, loaded with beef and butter—Having joined four firſt rate ſhips we took three Dutch men of war, and 20 ſail of merchantmen, we then came into Breſt, where I left the frigate and went on board my own ſhip—here I beheld a ſight which you will think almoſt incredible, near 300 ſail of Engliſh merchantmen lay here with their colours reverſed, beſides many Spaniſh and Dutch ſhips. The French nation is in a very flouriſhing ſituation and their arms are every where victorious."

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—Mr. CROSBY, of New-Haven, in the 30th Year of his Age, on a Tour for his Health. His Remains, attended by many reſpectable Inhabitants, and the Hon. Society of Maſons, were laſt Evening committed to the Grave.

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—— Speedwell, Micks,	Ditto
—— Sophia, Field,	Providence
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—— Lucy, Siſſon,	Ditto
—— Romeo, Peterſon,	New York
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Schooner Alexander, Gordon,	Charleſton
—— Halcyon, Pitts,	Nevis

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9th Month 12th, 1794.

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Mill'd TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIPBREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

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Molaſſes,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Bohea Hyſon and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Freſh Raiſins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Cheeſe,
Anniſeed,
Rockweed,
Logwood,
Fuſtick,
INDIGO—Firſt Quality,
Brimſtone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Ware,
Window-Glaſs,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds,
Glaſs Ware,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE-GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very ſuitable for Shipping.

TO BE SOLD, BY

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A Quantity of Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen.

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Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glaſs Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing-Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very ſuitable for Shipping.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen.

A Drinking SONG.

LET the daring Adventurers be toss'd on the Main,
And for Riches no Danger decline;
Though with hazard the Seas of both Indies they gain,
They can bring us no Treasure like Wine.

Enough of such Wealth would a Pagan enrich,
And supply a Creator's wants in a heap;
'Twould fetch all the Gems in a co'dless Wretch,
And ransom sweeping Captives to Sing.

There is none that groans under a burdensome life,
In this sovereign Potion he gains;
This with ease will a man bear all the Plagues of a Wife,
And of Rags and Intrapes in Chains.

It floods all our Veins with a kind purple Flood,
And puts Love and great Thoughts in the mind:
There's no Passion to rack us, but drives with good Blood,
And the Gout by kicks him to Hell.

There's nothing can Heaven so much pleasure bestow,
For as Love's Queen it ever does Reign;
Without it, we're wretched tho' rich as Jew Rich,
Nor is any man happy that lives chaste.

REGENT ANECDOTE.

A merchant in the city of New York (on his business in an unsuccessful transaction, packed up his all and removed into the country; and being asked his reasons for leaving so good a place for business, replied, with a look of contempt "Reason, sir, because my diet was too constitutional—it was *Salt Fish* and *Lamb*—*Salt Fish* and *Lamb*—every day, *Salt Fish* and *Lamb*—The most destructive and fatal to the constitution."

[The compiler of this Anecdote ought to have mentioned that Messrs. Bard & Richards relpectively retire to the Banks of New York and United States Branch, and Gen. Lamb the colour & cut of the port.]

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,

MADE AND SOLD BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the FISH-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be procured in any Store in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Packing All Parts Compactly of no Dimensions—and the great Saving in Fuel—and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

One Half of a Pew in the Rev. Mr. Thurston's Meeting House.—Inquire of the Printer.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and Ensigns of COLOURS A1, to Assort—Small CUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

PRIME and CARGO

P O R K,

By the Barrel and Half Ditto, to be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames-Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

BENONI PECKHAM

Near the State-House, informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has lately fitted himself with a new Supply of HATS of the first Quality, and is now ready to furnish Ladies and Gentlemen with Beaver, Castor, Chip, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of the newest Fashion—Also Caps, and Coverings, for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have left their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, July 14, 1794.

Christop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the Post-Office,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, &c.——The History of the Revolution of FRANCE—translated from the French of M. L. P. ROBERT;——illustrated with Two elegant Engravings.——The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Justiciary, in Scotland—with Lord Stanhope's Speech for Seditious Practices.—The Jockey Club, &c.

Also a new Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewise for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY——STONINGTON LOTTERY—and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

Newport August 25 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

A convenient Dwelling-House.

——For further Particulars, inquire of

FRENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, Aug. 29, 1794.

To be Sold, cheap for Cash,

A large, likely Mare, with a Load; one Colt fired by the Narrow, and now supposed to be in Foal again.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport Sept. 1, 1794.

THOSE Persons who have Demands on the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are again requested to bring them in to the Subscribers; and all those indebted to said Estate are hereby notified, that unless they make payment of their Debts before November next, they must expect to be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Administrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794.

The Subscribers being, by the Honorable the Town Council of Middletown, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mrs. REBECCA WORDEN, late Resident of said Middletown, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for said Business, the said Creditors are hereby notified to exhibit their respective Claims to the Subscribers within said Time: For which Purpose, Attendance will be given at the House of *Oliver Durfee*, Innholder, in said Town, on the last Saturday of each of the succeeding Six Months, from Two to Five o'Clock, P. M. each Day.

ELISHA ALLEN,
OLIVER DURFEE, } *Commissioners.*

Middletown, August 18 1794.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JELEG BARKER, late of said Newport, Esq. deceased, insolvent—Hereby call on all Persons having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims, verified on Oath or Affirmation, within Six Months from this Date; that being the Time allowed by said Council for that Purpose.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commissioners.*
WILLIAM DAVIS, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors,*
Of South Kingstown.

Newport, August 4, 1794.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

August 1, 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for their annual Pension, which will become due on the 31st Day of September 1794, will be paid on the said Day, by the Commissioners of Loans, within the States respectively, under the usual Regulations.

Applications of Executors or Administrators must be accompanied with legal Evidences of their respective Offices and also of the Time of the Decease of such Invalids whose Pensions they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States.

H. KNOX.
Secretary at War.

PHILADELPHIA,
RUSSIA, and } BAR-IRON;
SWEDES,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 30, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the House of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.——One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very suitable for a small Family.——One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.——This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, August 25, 1794.

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Island.——Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robust Constitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enlist for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congress of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organizing the said Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handsome and sufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.—If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Pension for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blacksmiths, are wanted to each Company, whose Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, besides Rations and Cloathing.

Those Persons, who wish to serve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport. W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

THE Worshipful Town Council, of South Kingston, having allowed the Creditors of the Estate of the late THOMAS POTTER, Esq. of said Town, deceased, represented Insolvent, Six Months longer, from the 28th of May last, to exhibit to the undernamed Commissioners, their respective Claims: We therefore give NOTICE, that we will attend to the Creditors, at the House of Mrs. ELIZABETH POTTER, on *Little Rest*, in said Town, to receive and examine said Claims, on the Third *Wednesday* in *September* and *October* next; and that all Disputes, which may arise in the Settlement of those, will be heard at that Time and Place.

Every Claim, not legally authenticated, will be disallowed.

E. PERRY,
J. PECKHAM.

South Kingston, August 15, 1794.

A Drinking SONG.

LET the daring Adventurers be toſs'd on the Main,
And for Riches no Danger decline;
Though with hazard the Spoils of both Indies they gain,
They can bring us no Treaſure like Wine.

Enough of ſuch Wealth would a Beggar enrich,
And ſupply greater wants in a King;
'Twould ſooth all the Griefs in a comfortleſs Wretch,
And inſpire weeping Captives to Sing.

There is none that groans under a burdenſome life,
If this ſovereign Balſam he gains;
This will make a man bear all the Plagues of a Wife,
And of Rags and Diſeaſes in Chains.

It ſwells all our Veins with a kind purple flood,
And puts Love and great Thoughts in the mind:
There's no Peaſant ſo rank but it fills with good blood,
And to gallantry makes him inclin'd.

There's nothing our Hearts with ſuch Joy can bewitch,
For on Earth 'tis a Power that's Divine;
Without it, we're wretched tho' newer ſo Rich,
Nor is any man Poor that has Wine.

RECENT ANECDOTE.

A merchant in the city of New York finding his buſineſs in an embarraſſed ſituation, pack'd up his all and removed into the country; upon being aſked his reaſons for leaving ſo good a place for buſineſs, replied, with a look of contempt "Reaſon, ſir, becauſe my diet was not conſtitutional—it was *Boil Fiſh* and *Lamb*—*Boil Fiſh* and *Lamb*—every day, *Boil Fiſh* and *Lamb*—The moſt deſtructive anxilliaries to the conſumption."

[The compiler of this Anecdote ought to have mentioned that Meſſrs. Boyd & Fiſh are reſpective runners to the Banks of New York and United States Branch, and Gen. Lamb the collector of the port.]

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.——From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—or COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great ſaving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

One Half of a Pew in the Rev. Mr. Thurſton's Meeting-Houſe.—Inquire of the Printer.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

PRIME and CARGO

P O R K,

By the Barrel and Half Ditto, to be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames-Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

BENONI PECKHAM

Near the State-Houſe, informs his Cuſtomers and others,

THAT he has furniſhed himſelf with a new Supply of HAIR, of the firſt Quality, and is now ready to furniſh Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cuſhions and Curls, in the neweſt Faſhion.——Alſo Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of thoſe Gentlemen who have loſt their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to thoſe who have been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom the Year paſt, and hopes, by ſteady Attention to Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, July 14, 1794.

Chriſtopr. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE

BEST Peterſburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the firſt Quality.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardſon,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Senſe, Rights of Man, &c.——The Hiſtory of the Revolution of FRANCE Tranſlated from the French of M. I. P. RABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.——The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Juſticiary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jocky Club, &c.

Alſo a new Aſſortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewiſe for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY——STONINGTON LOTTERY—and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1794.

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

A convenient Dwelling-Houſe.

——For farther Particulars, inquire of

EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, Aug. 29, 1794.

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,

A large, likely Mare, with a

handſome COLT ſired by the Nimrod, and now ſuppoſed to be with Foal again.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1794.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands on the Eſtate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, are again requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified, that unleſs they diſcharge their ſeveral Debts before November next, they muſt unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794.

The Subſcribers being, by the Honorable the Town Council of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Mrs. REBECCA WORDEN, late Reſident of ſaid Middletown, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for ſaid Buſineſs, the ſaid Creditors are hereby notified to exhibit their reſpective Claims to the Subſcribers, within ſaid Time: For which Purpoſe, Attendance will be given at the Houſe of *Oliver Durfee*, Innholder, in ſaid Town, on the laſt Saturday of each of the ſucceeding Six Months, from Two to Five o'Clock, P. M. each Day.

ELISHA ALLEN, } *Commiſſioners.*
OLIVER DURFEE, }

Middletown, Auguſt 18, 1794.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of PELEG BARKER, late of ſaid Newport, Eſq. deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent—Hereby call on all Perſons, having Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our reſpective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by ſaid Council for that Purpoſe.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commiſ-*
WILLIAM DAVIS, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors,*
Of South Kingſtown,

Newport, Auguſt 4, 1794.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Auguſt 1, 1794

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for their annual Penſion, which will become due on the fifth Day of September 1794, will be paid on the ſaid Day, by the Commiſſioners of Loans, within the States reſpectively, under the uſual Regulations.

Applications of Executors or Adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal Evidences of their reſpective Offices, and alſo of the Time of the Deceaſe of ſuch Invalids whoſe Penſions they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident of the United States.

H. KNOX.
Secretary at War.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames Street, near the Lower Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Buſineſs, at preſent occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Alſo, a Two Story DWELLING HOUSE, to the Weſtward of the above deſcribed Premiſes, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at preſent occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made eaſy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Caſe, or ſmaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.
Cordage of all Sizes.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main-ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the Houſe of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.——One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.——One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.——This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Auguſt 25, 1794.

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Iſland.——Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robuſt Conſtitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enliſt for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congreſs of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organizing the ſaid Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handſome and ſufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.——If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Penſion for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blackſmiths, are wanted to each Company, whoſe Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, beſides Rations and Cloathing.

Thoſe Perſons, who wiſh to ſerve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport. W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of the Corps of Artilleriſts and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor,*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

THE Worſhipful Town Council, of South Kingſton, having allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of the late THOMAS POTTER, Eſq. of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, Six Months longer, from the 28th of May laſt, to exhibit to the undernamed Commiſſioners, their reſpective Claims: We therefore give NOTICE, that we will attend ſaid Creditors, at the Houſe of Mrs. ELIZABETH POTTER, on *Little Reſt*, in ſaid Town, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, on the Third *Wedneſday* in *September* and *October* next; and that all Diſputes, which may ariſe in the Settlement of them, will be heard at ſaid Times; and every Claim, not legally authenticated, will be diſallowed.

F. PERRY,
J. PECKHAM.

South Kingſton, Auguſt 15, 1794.